

A REVIEW OF THE AMERICAN SPECIES OF THE GENUS SCORPÆNA.

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In the present paper is given the synonymy of the American species of the genus *Scorpæna*, with an analytical key, by which the species may be recognized. For purposes of comparison, the two European species are included in the key and their synonymy is given in part. *Scorpæna dactyloptera* is not included in this analysis, as with Dr. Gill, we refer it to a distinct genus *Sebastoplus*.

The specimens examined by us all belong to the museum of the Indiana University, most of them having been collected by Professor Jordan. To Professor Jordan we are under many obligations in connection with our study of this and other groups of fishes.

Genus SCORPÆNA, Linnaeus.

Scorpæna, Artedi, Genera Piscium, 1738, 47.*Scorpæna*, Linnaeus, Systema Naturæ, 1766, 452 (*porcus*).*Pontinus*, Poey, Memorias Cuba, ii, 1860, 173 (*castor*).*Sebastapistes*, (Gill) Streets, Bull. U. S. Nat. Mus. vii, 1877, 62 (*guttata*; *strongia*; *cyanostigma*).*Analysis of Species of Scorpæna.*

- a. Occiput with a distinct quadrate pit, about as large as eye.
- b. Breast not scaly; second anal spine decidedly stronger than the third; coronal spines present.
- c. Scales rather large, thin, most of them with dermal flaps; about 40 scales in lateral line; a small distinct pit between the lower anterior margin of orbit and suborbital stay; dorsal fin high, its longest spine $1\frac{4}{5}$ to 2 in head; longest anal spine $3\frac{1}{5}$ in head; eye small, $4\frac{3}{4}$ to 5 in length of head; supraocular tentacles less than the diameter of eye; pit at occiput rather shallow, nearly square. Head $2\frac{1}{3}$; depth 3; D. XI-10; A. III-5. Axil dusky with no distinct spots. Fins all whitish, marbled with darker; irregular dark markings on sides. *Scrofa*. 1.
- cc. Scales small, firm, a few below the lateral line with dermal flaps. About 65 scales in the lateral line; no distinct pit between the lower anterior margin of the orbit and

suborbital stay; dorsal fin lower, its longest spine $2\frac{1}{4}$ in head; anal spine $2\frac{1}{4}$ in head. Eye larger, $4\frac{1}{4}$ in head. Supraocular tentacles about as long as diameter of eye. Head $2\frac{1}{2}$; depth $2\frac{2}{3}$; D. XII-10; A. III-5. Axil dusky, with one or more dark spots. Body brownish red, marbled with darker, and dotted with deep black, which sometimes forms edges around the darker spots. *Porcus*. 2.

bb. Breast scaly.

d. Coronal spines present; supraocular tentacles about equal to diameter of eye.

e. Third anal spine evidently longer and stronger than the second; suborbital stay armed with three spines; no distinct pit between lower anterior margin of orbit and suborbital stay; length of second anal spine $2\frac{1}{2}$ (young) to 3 (adult) in head; longest dorsal spine $2\frac{1}{6}$ in head. Head $2\frac{1}{2}$; depth $2\frac{2}{3}$; scales in lateral line about 48; some of the scales with dermal flaps. D. XII-10; A. III-5. Supraocular tentacles less than diameter of eye; axil dusky, with small round brownish spots. Color brownish, clouded with darker; a few darker dots behind pectorals.

Brasiliensis. 3.

ee. Third anal spine shorter and weaker than second.

f. Suborbital stay not armed with spines; occipital pit evidently broader than long.

g. Cheeks scaly; fins low; longest dorsal spine $2\frac{1}{2}$ to 3 in head; no distinct pit between lower anterior margin of orbit and suborbital stay.

h. Scales large, some of them with dermal flaps; about 30 in the lateral line; supraorbital tentacles well developed. Head $2\frac{1}{10}$; depth $3\frac{1}{6}$; D. XII-10; A. III-5; longest dorsal spine 3 in head; longest anal spine 3 in head; eye $4\frac{1}{2}$ in head. Color gray or red, with broad, darker shades, irregular and variable; fins similarly colored; pectorals barred (*Günther*.)

Histrio. 4.

hh. ¹ [Scales smaller, without dermal flaps; about 46 scales in the lateral line. Head $2\frac{3}{4}$; depth $3\frac{2}{3}$; eye $3\frac{3}{4}$ in head; longest dorsal spine $2\frac{1}{2}$ in head; longest

¹ These characters are taken from Valenciennes figure, and are all more or less doubtful.

anal spine $2\frac{1}{2}$ in head. D. XII-10; A. III-5. Head chiefly red; red markings on dorsal fin and on back; pectoral fins barred.] *Fucata*. 5.

gg. Cheeks not evidently scaly; fins higher; longest dorsal spine 2 in head; a distinct pit between lower anterior margin of orbit and suborbital stay; scales smaller; about 50 in the lateral line; no dermal flaps except along the lateral line, where they are small; supraorbital tentacles small; about $\frac{1}{2}$ diameter of eye. Head $2\frac{1}{2}$; depth $3\frac{1}{4}$; eye $4\frac{1}{2}$ in head; axil dusky, with round brownish spots on its upper part; body with many round brownish-black spots, some of which are nearly as large as eye. *Guttata*. 6.

ff. Suborbital stay armed with three or four spines; occipital pit about as long as broad.

i. No distinct pit between lower anterior margin of orbit and suborbital stay. Head entirely naked; supraorbital tentacles little developed, less than diameter of eye; a few scales with dermal flaps, lateral line with 42 scales.

Head $2\frac{1}{2}$; depth $2\frac{2}{3}$; D. XII-10; A. III-5. Longest dorsal spine $2\frac{1}{2}$ in head; longest anal spine $2\frac{1}{3}$ in head; eye 5 in head.

Reddish, marbled with darker, all of the fins light colored, scantily spotted (*Günther*).

Thompsoni. 7.

ii. A distinct pit between lower anterior margin of orbit and suborbital stay; upper parts of opercle scaly; supraorbital tentacles well developed, longer than eye; most of the scales provided with dermal flaps; lateral line with 30 scales. Head $2\frac{2}{3}$; depth 3; D. XII-10; A. III-5. Longest dorsal spine $2\frac{2}{3}$ in head; axil of pectoral black with few white spots; olive-brown, excessively marbled with silvery and reddish; fins profusely variegated; caudal barred with brown and silvery; a dark blotch on spinous dorsal between the sixth and seventh spines.

Plumieri. 8.

dd. Coronal spines absent. Supraocular tentacles high, more than twice the diameter of the eye; occipital pit rather

deep; longest dorsal spine $2\frac{1}{4}$ in length of head; head $2\frac{1}{2}$; depth $2\frac{3}{4}$. About 38 scales in the lateral line; eye 4 in head; dermal flaps on lateral line longer than eye, a few of the scales on upper and posterior parts of the body with dermal flaps. Suborbital stay with a small spine near its centre, one on its posterior end; axil dusky, with small white dots on its upper portion; color reddish, marbled with brown. Head and body minutely dotted with white; caudal and anal fins with broad white bands. *Grandicornis*. 9.

aa. Occiput without evident pit; no pit between lower anterior margin of orbit and suborbital stay; cheeks scaly.

j. Pectoral rays all simple; opercle and subopercle well scaled; occipital pit obsolete; dermal flaps on scales of the lateral line and belly. Supraorbital tentacles not branched, $\frac{1}{2}$ the length of the body. Second anal spine moderate; spinous dorsal low, D. XII-10; A. III-5. Color uniform carmine-red, the fins somewhat clouded with orange. Supraorbital tentacle and lower pectoral with brown bands. Head $2\frac{1}{2}$ total length; eye 5 in head.

Castor. 10.

jj. Pectorals with some of their upper rays branched.

k. Scales large, about 28 in the lateral line; occipital cavity almost obsolete; longest dorsal spine $2\frac{2}{3}$ in head; longest anal spine 3 in head; second and third anal spines subequal; few of the scales with dermal flaps. Eye about $3\frac{1}{3}$ in head. Suborbital stay armed with two small spines; supraocular flaps minute, a few small flaps on the head; depth of body 3 in length. Color dusky grayish, marbled with blackish; a black suborbital bar; a black bar at base of caudal; axil of pectoral whitish with dusky specks, a black spot on its upper edge; ventrals mostly black (*Goode and Bean*). *Occipitalis*. 11.

kk. Scales small, about 47 in the lateral line; longest dorsal spine $2\frac{1}{4}$ in head; longest anal spine $1\frac{2}{3}$ in head; second anal spine evidently longer and stronger than the third. Head $2\frac{2}{3}$; depth 3; eye

4 in head. Sides of body brownish, with darker brown marmorations; a black spot on upper part of spinous dorsal between the seventh and tenth spines. Supraorbital tentacles very small (*Steindachner*). *Fernandeziana*. 12.

1. *Scorpæna scrofa*.

Scorpæna scrofa Linnaeus, Systema Natura, 12th ed., 1766, 455 (Mediterranean Sea); Gmelin, Systema Natura, 1788, 1215 (Mediterranean); Turton's Linnaeus, Systema Natura, 1800, 756 (Mediterranean); Lacépède, Hist. Nat. Poiss., iii, 1800, 259, 280; Bloch & Schneider, Systema Ichthyol., 1801, 192 (Atlantic; Mediterranean); Risso, Ichth. Nice, 1810, 188 (Nice); Cuvier & Valenciennes, Hist. Nat. Poiss., iv, 1829, 288 (Mediterranean); Günther, Cat. Fish. Brit. Mus., ii, 1860, 108 (Mediterranean; Malta; Dalmatia; North Africa; Lisbon; River Niger; Azores; Madeira); Steindachner, Ichth. Notiz. & Berichte, iv, 1867, 75; (Barcelona; Tarragona; Valencia; Cadiz; Gibraltar; La Coruña; Vigo; Lisbon; Teneriffe; Sentubal); Bean, Proc. U. S. Nat. Mus., 1879, 23 (Gibraltar; and of authors generally).

Scorpæna barbata Lacépède, Hist. Nat. Poiss., iii, 1800, 274.

Scorpæna lutea Risso, Ichth. Nice, 1810, 190 (Nice).

? *Scorpæna ustulata* Lowe, Proc. Zool. Soc., 1849, 36 (Madeira); Günther, Cat. Fish. Brit. Mus., 1860, 110 (copied.)

Habital.—Mediterranean Sea and the adjacent Atlantic.

The numerous specimens of *Scorpæna scrofa* examined by us were collected at Venice by Dr. Jordan.

2. *Scorpæna porcus*.

Scorpæna porcus Linnaeus, Systema Natura, ed. x, 1758, 266 (Mediterranean); Linnaeus, Systema Natura, ed. xii, 1766, 452 (Madeira); Turton's Linnaeus, Systema Natura, 1800, 755 (Mediterranean); Bloch & Schneider, Systema Ichthyol., 1801, 192 (Mediterranean and Atlantic); Risso, Ichthyol. Nice, 1810, 187 (Nice); Cuvier & Valenciennes, Hist. Nat. Poiss., iv, 1829, 300 (Mediterranean, Teneriffe, Caen; New York ??); DeKay, N. Y. Fauna Fish., 1842, 58 (copied); Günther, Cat. Fish. Brit. Mus., ii, 1860, 107 (Mediterranean; Dalmatia; Adriatic; Bay of Naples; Lisbon; Lanzarote); Steindachner, Ichth. Notizen und Berichte, 1867, 74 (Barcelona; Tarragona; Valencia; Alicante; Malaga; Cartagena; Gibraltar; Cadiz; Setubal; Lisbon; La Coruña; Vigo; Algorta; Santa Cruz; Teneriffe); Bean, Proc. U. S. Nat. Mus., 1879, 23 (Constantinople; Marseilles); Jordan & Gilbert, Syn. Fish. N. A., 1883, 68 (Southern Europe).

Cottus massiliensis Forskal, Desc. Animal, 1775, 24 (Marseilles).

Scorpæna massiliensis Lacépède, Hist. Nat. Poiss., iii, 1829, 269 (Marseilles); Cuvier & Valenciennes, Hist. Nat. Poiss., iv, 1829, 303.

Habitat.—Mediterranean Sea and adjacent Atlantic. The locality "New York," given by Cuvier and Valenciennes, is doubtless an error.

The numerous specimens examined by us are from the market of Venice.

3. *Scorpæna brasiliensis*.

Scorpæna brasiliensis Cuvier & Valenciennes, Hist. Nat. Poiss., iv, 1829, 305 (Brazil); Günther, Cat. Fish. Brit. Mus., ii, 1860, 112 (South America; Rio Janeiro; Bahia); Kner, Novara Fische., 1865, 114 (Rio Janeiro); Jordan, Cat. Fish. N. A., 1885, 109.

Scorpæna stearnsi Goode & Bean, Proc. U. S. Nat. Mus., 1882, 236 (Gulf of Mexico); Goode & Bean, Proc. U. S. Nat. Mus., 1882, 421 (Pensacola); Jordan & Gilbert, Proc. U. S. Nat. Mus., 1882, 614 (Charleston); Jordan & Gilbert, Proc. U. S. Nat. Mus., 1882, 620 (Charleston); Jordan & Gilbert, Syn. Fish. N. A., 1883, 951; Jordan, Proc. Acad. Nat. Sci., Phila., 1884, 45 (Egmont Key).

Habitat.—Atlantic coast of America from Charleston to Rio Janeiro.

The specimens of this species examined by us are from Key West and Pensacola, Florida.

There seems to be no serious reason to doubt that *Scorpæna brasiliensis* is identical with the species known on our coast as *Scorpæna stearnsi*.

4. *Scorpæna histrio*.

Scorpæna histrio Jenyns, Zool. Voy. Beagle, Fishes, 1842, 35, pl. 8 (Chatham Island: Galapagos Archipelago); Günther, Cat. Fish. Brit. Mus., ii, 1860, 115 (copied); Steindachner, Ichthyol. Beiträge, ii, 1875, 8 (Juan Fernandez); Jordan, Proc. Acad. Nat. Sci. Phila., 1884, 292 (Chinchas Islands).

? *Scorpæna fucata* Valenciennes, "Voy. Venus, v, Zool., 1855, 313, Pl. 3, fig. 2" (Galapagos Archipelago).

Habitat.—Chatham Island; Galapagos Archipelago.

The figure of *Scorpæna fucata* differs in only a few minor characters from *S. histrio*, and was probably intended for that species. The differences may be due to the mistakes on the part of the artist employed by Valenciennes.

5. *Scorpæna guttata*.

Scorpæna guttata Girard, Proc. Acad. Nat. Sci. Phila., 1854, 145 (Monterey); Girard, U. S. Pac. R. R. Surv., 1859, 77, Pl. 17 (Monterey); Jordan & Gilbert, Proc. U. S. Nat. Mus., 1880, 455 (Santa Barbara; San Pedro; San Diego); Jordan & Jouy, Proc. U. S. Nat.

Mus., 1881, 6 (Wilmington, California; Santa Catalina; San Pedro; Santa Barbara); Jordan & Gilbert, Proc. U. S. Nat. Mus., 1881, 278 (Ascension Islands; West Coast of Lower California); Jordan & Gilbert, Syn. Fish. N. A., 1883, 679; Jordan, Cat. Fish. N. A., 1885, 109.

Sebastipistes guttatus (Gill) Streets, Bull. U. S. Nat. Mus., vii, 1877, 62 (generic diagnosis).

Habitat.—Coast of California, from Point Conception southward to Cerros Island.

We have examined two specimens of this species, both from Southern California.

6. *Scorpena Thompsoni*.

Scorpena thompsoni Günther, Voyage of the Challenger, Fishes, 1880, 24, pl. xii (Juan Fernandez).

Habitat.—Juan Fernandez.

This species is known only from Günther's description and figure.

7. *Scorpena plumieri*.

Rascacio Parra, Dif. Piezas Je' Hist. Nat., 1787, 34, pl. 18, fig. 9 (Havana).

Scorpena plumieri Bloch, Kon. Vet. Acad. Nya. Hand'gr. Stockholm, x, 1789, 234 (Martinique; on a drawing by Plumier); Bloch & Schneider, Systema Ichthyol., 1801, 194 (Antilles; Günther, Cat. Fish. Brit. Mus., ii, 1860, 113 (Jamaica; West Indies; South America); Knorr, Novara Fische, 1866, 114 (Rio Janeiro; Jordan & Gilbert, Bull. U. S. Fish. Comm., 1882, 108 (Mazatlan; Jordan & Gilbert, Bull. U. S. Fish. Comm., 1892, 111 (Panama); Goode & Bean, Proc. U. S. Nat. Mus., 1882, 233 (Gulf of Mexico); Jordan & Gilbert, Proc. U. S. Nat. Mus., 1882, 377 (Panama; Jordan & Gilbert, Proc. U. S. Nat. Mus., 1882, 627 (Panama); Jordan & Gilbert, Syn. Fish. N. A. 1883, 650 (Mazatlan); Jordan, Proc. U. S. Nat. Mus., 1884, 137 (Key West; Jordan, Cat. Fish. N. A., 1885, 109).

Scorpena bufo Cuvier & Valenciennes, Hist. Nat. Poiss., iv, 1829, 306 (Martinique; Brazil; Richardson, "Fauna Bor. Amer. Fishes, 1829, 200"; Newfoundland, by error for Florida.

Scorpena bufo De Kay, N. Y. Fauna Fishes, 1842, 59, pl. 70, fig. 227 (copied).

Scorpena rascacio Poey, Memorias Cuba, ii, 1860, 169 (Havana); Poey, Syn. Pisc. Cub., 1868, 303 (Havana); Poey, Enum. Pisc. Cub., 1875, 40 (Havana); Castelnau, "Anim. nouv. ou rares. Amer. Sud. Poiss., 1861, 7."

? *Scorpena scrofini* Cuvier & Valenciennes, Hist. Nat. Poiss., 1833, 465 (Brazil).

Apistes exul. Gosse, "Natur. Soj. Jamaica, 1856, 207" (Jamaica).

Habitat.—West Indies; Atlantic and Pacific Coasts of Tropical America, north to Florida.

This species was studied from specimens varying in length from three to eight inches, collected at Havana and Key West, by Dr. Jordan.

The species may be known at once by the coloration of the pectoral axil, which is jet black, with large white spots.

Below is given a table of measurements of three specimens from Key West. The proportions are given in hundredths of length from tip of snout to the end of last vertebra :

Extreme length of fish in inches,	8	7 $\frac{1}{2}$	4 $\frac{1}{2}$
Length of fish from end of snout to last caudal vertebra,			
in inches,	6	5 $\frac{3}{4}$	3 $\frac{1}{2}$
Greatest depth of fish (hundredths of the above),	34	34	35 $\frac{1}{2}$
Greatest width of body,	28	32 $\frac{1}{2}$	26
Length of head,	45	48 $\frac{1}{2}$	46 $\frac{1}{2}$
Length of maxillary,	22	23 $\frac{1}{2}$	22 $\frac{1}{2}$
Distance from snout to orbit,	13	13	13
Diameter of orbit,	9	10	11
Height of highest dorsal spine,	16	18	19 $\frac{1}{2}$
Height of highest dorsal ray,	18	16	
Length of pectoral,	36	37 $\frac{1}{2}$	34
Width of pectoral base,	19	17	18
Length of ventrals,	31	31	30
Height of second anal spine,	20 $\frac{1}{2}$	21 $\frac{1}{2}$	26 $\frac{1}{2}$
Height of third anal spine,	18 $\frac{1}{2}$	19	21

8. *Scorpæna grandicornis*.

Scorpæna grandicornis Cuvier & Valenciennes, Hist. Nat. Poiss., iv, 1829, 309 (Martinique; Porto Rico; Havana; San Domingo); Günther, Cat. Fish. Brit. Mus., ii, 1860, 114 (Jamaica); Poey, Syn. Pisc. Cub., 1868, 303 (Havana); Poey, Enum. Pisc. Cub., 1875, 40 (Havana); Jordan, Proc. U. S. Nat. Mus., 1884, 138 (Key West); Jordan, Cat. Fish. N. A., 1885, 109.

Scorpæna plumieri Lacépède, Hist. Nat. Poiss., ii, 1800, 282, pl. 19, f. 3 (not of Bloch and Schneider, based on a drawing by Plumier: Martinique).

Habitat.—West Indies, Florida Keys to Brazil.

Our study of this species was made from numerous small specimens, none exceeding five inches in length, collected at Key West by Dr. Jordan, and from a large example taken at Havana.

The species may be readily distinguished by the absence of coronal spines, by the great size of the supraocular tentacles, and by the small white spots in the pectoral axil.

Below is given a table of measurements of three specimens of *Scorpæna grandicornis* from Key West. The proportions are given in hundredths of the length from tip of snout to end of last vertebra.

Extreme length of fish, in inches,	4½	4½	2
Length of fish from end of snout to last caudal vertebra, in inches,	3½	3½	1½
Greatest depth of body (hundredths of the above),	40½	43	40
Greatest width of body,	21	22	22
Length of head,	42½	42½	43
Length of maxillary,	20	19½	20
Distance of snout from orbit,	9½	9½	10
Diameter of orbit,	10½	11	12
Height of highest dorsal spine,	21	19½	22
Height of longest dorsal ray,	19½	20	17
Height of second anal spine,	23	21	24
Height of third anal spine,	20	20	20½
Length of pectoral fin,	35½	34	35
Width of base of pectoral,	20	15½	15
Length of ventrals,	28	29	88½

9. *Scorpæna castor*.

Pontinus castor Poey, *Memorias Cuba*, ii, 1860, 173 (Havana); Poey, *Syn. Pisc. Cub.*, 1868, 303 (Havana); Poey, *Enumeratio Pisc. Cub.*, 1875, 4 (Havana).

? *Pontinus pollux* Poey, *Memorias Cuba*, ii, 1860, 174 (Havana); Poey, *Syn. Pisc. Cub.*, 1868, 300 (Havana); Poey, *Enumeratio Pisc. Cub.*, 1875, 4 (Havana).

Habitat.—Havana.

We know this species only from the descriptions of Professor Poey.

The genus *Pontinus* seems to be synonymous with *Scorpæna*. From Poey's description of *Pontinus pollux*, we are unable to find any positive characters by which to distinguish it as a species from *Scorpæna castor*.

10. *Scorpæna fernandeziana*.

Scorpæna fernandeziana Steindachner, *Ichthyol. Beiträge*, ii, 1875, 9 (Juan Fernandez).

Habitat.—Juan Fernandez.

This species is known only from Steindachner's description.

11. *Scorpæna occipitalis*.

? *Scorpæna inermis* Cuvier & Valenciennes, *Hist. Nat. Poiss.*, iv, 1829, 311 (Martinique).

Scorpæna occipitalis Poey, *Memorias Cuba*, ii, 1860, 171 (Havana); Poey, *Syn. Pisc. Cub.*, 1868, 303 (Havana); Poey, *Enumeratio, Pisc. Cub.*, 1875, 41 (Havana); Jordan, *Cat. Fish. N. A.*, 1885, 109.

Scorpæna calcarata Goode & Bean, *Proc. U. S. Nat. Mus.*, 1882, 422 (Clear Water Harbor, Florida); Jordan & Gilbert, *Syn. Fish. N. A.*, 1883, 952 (West Coast of Florida).

Habitat.—Havana; West Coast of Florida.

On comparison of Poey's description of *S. occipitalis*, with the description *S. calcarata* by Goode and Bean, we can find nothing by which to distinguish them as distinct species.

Scorpæna inermis, very briefly described by Cuvier and Valenciennes, resembles this species more than any other.

The following is a list of the nominal species referred to in the foregoing paper, arranged in chronological order, with our identification of each. Tenable specific names are printed in italics:—

<i>Nominal Species.</i>	<i>Year.</i>	<i>Identification.</i>
<i>Scorpæna porcus</i> Linnæus,	1758.	<i>Scorpæna porcus.</i>
<i>Scorpæna scrofa</i> Linnæus,	1766.	<i>Scorpæna scrofa.</i>
<i>Cottus mass lensis</i> Forskal,	1775,	<i>Scorpæna porcus.</i>
<i>Scorpæna plumieri</i> Bloch,	1789,	<i>Scorpæna plumieri.</i>
<i>Scorpæna barbata</i> Lacépède,	1800,	<i>Scorpæna scrofa.</i>
<i>Scorpæna plumieri</i> Lacépède,	1800,	<i>Scorpæna grandicornis.</i>
<i>Scorpæna lutea</i> Risso,	1810,	<i>Scorpæna scrofa.</i>
<i>Scorpæna brasiliensis</i> Cuv. & Val.,	1829,	<i>Scorpæna brasiliensis.</i>
<i>Scorpæna bufo</i> Cuv. & Val.,	1829,	<i>Scorpæna plumieri.</i>
<i>Scorpæna grandicornis</i> Cuv. & Val.	1829,	<i>Scorpæna grandicornis.</i>
<i>Scorpæna inermis</i> Cuv. and Val.,	1829,	? <i>Scorpæna occipitalis.</i>
<i>Scorpæna scrofina</i> Cuv. & Val.,	1833,	<i>Scorpæna plumieri.</i>
<i>Scorpæna ustulata</i> Lowe,	1840,	? <i>Scorpæna scrofa.</i>
<i>Scorpæna histrio</i> Jenyns,	1842,	<i>Scorpæna histrio.</i>
<i>Scorpæna guttata</i> Girard,	1854,	<i>Scorpæna guttata.</i>
<i>Scorpæna fucata</i> Valenciennes,	1855,	? <i>Scorpæna histrio.</i>
<i>Apistes exul</i> Gosse,	1856,	<i>Scorpæna plumieri.</i>
<i>Scorpæna rascacio</i> Poey,	1860,	<i>Scorpæna plumieri.</i>
<i>Scorpæna occipitalis</i> Poey,	1860,	<i>Scorpæna occipitalis.</i>
<i>Scorpæna fernandeziana</i> Steindachner,	1875,	<i>Scorpæna fernandeziana.</i>
<i>Pontinus castor</i> Poey,	1875.	<i>Scorpæna castor.</i>
<i>Pontinus pollux</i> Poey,	1875,	? <i>Scorpæna castor.</i>
<i>Scorpæna thompsoni</i> Günther,	1880,	<i>Scorpæna thompsoni.</i>
<i>Scorpæna stearnsi</i> Goode & Bean,	1882,	<i>Scorpæna brasiliensis.</i>
<i>Scorpæna calcarata</i> Goode & Bean,	1882,	<i>Scorpæna occipitalis.</i>